

The Confederate.

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EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY April 26, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE,
on Fayetteville street, second door
South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign
of the CONFEDERATE FLAG.

Change in Our Terms.

The enormous increase in price of all articles
and labor necessary to carry, on our business,
compels us to make an advance in our prices.
The terms of the *Confederate* will therefore,
from this date, be as follows:

For the Daily, six months	\$15 00
" " " three "	9 00
" " " one "	3 00
For the Tri-weekly, six months	10 00
" " " three "	5 00
For the Weekly, six months	5 00

Advertisements \$3 per square of ten lines, or less.

What of the Hour?

In the wth of the future and near by the
hour of their birth, the events whose development
shall tell for weal or woe on our people
and our nation. They will either bring to us a
speedy peace, or they will bid us begirouselves
for further labors, more trying endurance,
more arduous duties than ever. In a very
short space of time now, we shall thank our
Almighty Father for the blessings of victory,
or we shall mourn under His dispensing rod
the affliction of defeat.

The hosts are marshaling—the separated
masses are aggregating and pressing to the
front. The commands of public sentiment at
the North, the crisis of the hour with our foe,
his internal discords, his previous divisions,
the appalling weight of his national debt, the
temper and state of mind of his people, all
brought internal danger close at hand, and
impel to a desperate measure for the recovery
of lost ground, from which again assurance
may be given of the probable success of his
invasion. Stimulated by these demands and
by the additional pressure of foreign events
and complications, the Yankee Government
has strained its every nerve for the capture
of our capital, and to this end has put under the
lead of a new leader, a new "idol of the hour,"

its army of the Potomac, with an order for
"on to Richmond" more imperatively urged
than ever before. Gen. Grant has taken com-
mand of its army with untried discretion,
and the reliance is put on his power of com-
bining immense numbers—on his pushing ob-
stinacy and boldness, and on his luck to ac-
complish what M^{rs} Dowell, McClellan and their
successors have so thoroughly failed in. Grant
has set about his operations with indus-
try, dispatch and apparent confidence. Undoubt-
edly heavy reinforcements have been brought
to his assistance. Generals of his own selection
have been placed under his immediate
command, while others, long associated with
the army of the Potomac, have been transferred
to other points. The indication from all
this is, that he means to make his grand
definite test before Richmond. At the same time
the army of the Cumberland is not idle—
Sherman confronts Gen. Johnston at a closer
range, and the signs broken early movements.

These stupendous movements will be made
with all the force that the enemy is capable
of mustering. Every effort to inspire confi-
dence will be made by an appeal to formida-
ble numbers, to the novelty of fresh command-
ers, and to the prestige of Gen. Grant; and
we may look for an onslaught as fierce, as
heavy and determined as the concentrated en-
ergy, necessity and anxiety of the enemy can
furnish.

To encounter these preparations, our Gov-
ernment has put forth, too, its energies. Gen.
Lee awaits the day of his action, cool, active
and resolved. His army is full of hope, full
of confidence, full of determination. His
men are in better plight, better feeling, than
they have ever been; and what is of far
more value, the soldiers are more thoroughly
imbued with the character of the contest,
and the gravity of the task imposed on them, than
ever. They will fight to win and will know
no other determination.

In view of this tremendous crisis just be-
fore us, the dread necessity, the imposing
demand upon our resources, we have done all
we could to strengthen the arm of the gov-
ernment. We have foreborne fault-finding;
we have said no word to discourage or dis-
content; we have lost sight of all other in-
terests, prejudices or partialities; absorbed in
the claims of our country and her necessities,
we have steadily endeavored to "put
all into the field, who are not more useful" at
home. We have urged the withdrawal of
those ideas of State rights so inappropriate
in times like these, and only serviceable to aid
those who would escape the duties which
they owe to the nation: not because we dis-
favor State rights, but the more effectually to
secure them. We pushed the matter of
conscription, not to withdraw those needed
at home, but to secure those who are useless
here—to fill the army, because we well knew
that oftentimes mighty battles are turned in
their tide by individual action. One man
frequently saves the State by his valor and
devotion.

We have done our duty. Whatever be-
tide, no wilful fault will be at our door.—
And now the clear duty of our people is to

prepare their minds and hearts to meet the
event, whatever may befall us, with a becoming
self-possession, prudence and courage meet
for the solemnity and importance of the occa-
sion. It were a Christian obligation to be-
seech with continual invocation the Divine
presence with our army, and the aid of the
Almighty power in our behalf. Let the voice
of boastful arrogance and presumption self-
confidence be hushed before the mighty events
now rapidly approaching completion. Let
the popular mind be composed and calm,
touched by the influences which pervade the
times, and strung to a harmony with the
impending incidents.

If we triumph, it will be a glorious, deci-
sive victory. Independence will be virtually
accomplished, and the end may be seen of
this bloody invasion.

If disaster befall our arms, then will come
the time to try our souls; then, if the nation
be great in heart, in spirit and in mind, we
shall meet the dread ordeal, not to cover before it,
but to pass through it. We do not
stake our all on these battles so soon to come on.
If they result against us, then new
vigor, new determination must spring out of
defeat, and all the moral courage of the
nation must be invoked to sustain and uphold us.

In the meantime our cause reposes in the
skill of our leaders—upon the strong arms
of our hardy and veteran soldiers—and de-
pends upon the power and aid of Almighty
God.

Bondsmen.

Mr. Holden says that we, the Editors of this
paper, are the "bond servants of a secret body
of stockholders, and can express no opinion of
our own." The people do not agree with him.

They think ours quite an independent journal,
and they patronize us on account of it. Mr.
Holden's friends find us also too independent
for their comfort, and are destined to be still
further convinced in this opinion. Mr.
Holden has never been remarkable for his
enjoyment of freedom, seeing that he has been
an employee and *bond-servant* of party for
twenty years.

The public see no impropriety in a number
of gentlemen joining in the establishment of a
press to support their views; nor will they
discover any thing wrong in their selection of
one or more of their stockholders as the Editors
of the journal. The ablest and most independent
journals of the Confederacy are thus
established. Confidential business circulars
between gentlemen so associated, bear no relation
in point of morals and honesty with secret
and clandestine issues of one's own organ,
professedly suspended; issues bearing a false
date and differing in their matter, though of
the same date to suit different latitudes.

But Mr. Holden very complacently says, "the
Standard was established and is sustained on
its merits by the people." This is not the
fact. The people had nothing to do with estab-
lishing the *Standard*. We happen to know
all about Mr. Holden's first connection with that
paper, as we do of his earliest political history.
We do not care to open it up. It was not
creditable enough to be a matter of boast, and
it was not so discreditable that it ought to be
judged as harshly as some have since judged it.

If one searches for the "merits" of the
Standard and Mr. Holden, it would depend very
much who looked for them where the search
would be made:—whether in their support of
Douglass or Breckinridge, or their abandonment
of both; for they did support both and did
abandon both. Whether in their support of
Mr. Davis or their abandonment of him; for
they have done both. Whether in their espousal
of the war or in their denunciation of it; for
they have done both. Whether in their support
of Gov. Vance or their betrayal of him; for
they have done both. One thing is sure, whatever
of merit may be found, the opposing demerits
counterbalance, and outweigh, and leave Mr.
Holden at last what every man in the State
almost at one time or another has pronounced
him—a *scheming, contriving, politician*: who
through every variety of twist and turn, has
pursued an idea—*self!* subordinating principle
in its behalf, at the expense of friends, party,
or country, as they have respectively stood in
his way.

Without art, except to impose on the poor
and ignorant, he has managed to stir strife
between classes of society, and to grow a benefit
to Mr. Holden from this pernicious planting.

It is not surprising to see Mr. Holden,
as a candidate, reject all the established
precedents and set up a new and less reputable
system. This accords with a political habit
of long training, so thoroughly fixed, that art,
stratagem and intrigue are as inveterate necessities
to him, as drink is to the inebriate.—
Mr. Holden has it in his power to disarm the
public conviction with reference to his issue
of two sets of papers of the same date for dif-
ferent localities, and of secretly circulating
his paper, while withholding it from his
exchanges. If he does so, we know we will
do him justice. If not, he must be content to
abide the result of such unworthy proceeding.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian
Church in the Confederate States of America,
will meet in the Presbyterian Church at Charlotte,
N. C., on the first Thursday of May,
1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The opening
sermon will be preached by the Rev. James A.
Lyons, D. D., the moderator of the last As-
sembly.

We have not received the Fayetteville
Carolinian, containing the continuation of
Gov. Vance's Speech. Hence its non-appearance
this morning in the *Confederate*.

See Advertisement of Auction Sale of Im-
ported Goods at Wilmington, in this paper.

The notorious Brownlow advises that every
Southern man, including ministers of the gospel,
especially those of the Methodist Episco-
pal Church, should be driven out of East Ten-
nessee, or put to death.

We have done our duty. Whatever be-
tide, no wilful fault will be at our door.—
And now the clear duty of our people is to

Still Unavailing.

The mortal struggle between Mr. Holden on
one side, and Gov. Brown and Mr. Stephens on
the other—he fighting to get on their platform,
they to keep him off—is becoming ludicrously
exacting, and bids fair to divert the attention of
the public from Gov. Vance and concentrate it
upon these amusing tusslers.

The last emphatic rejection of Mr. Holden's
pretensions is from the Atlanta *Intelligencer*,
which being one of Gov. Brown's organs, knows
his position and clearly defines it. Indeed they
seem to be perfectly acquainted with Mr.
Holden, and are as careful to avoid him as
they possibly can be:

"While the Governor repeats his views that
efforts must be made by the civil as well as the
military power to close the war, he emphatically
repudiates the unconstitutional doctrine ad-
vocated by Holden and other malcontents of
the South. In referring to the State, Governor
Brown says that 'neither her people at home,
her gallant troops in the field who have so long
borne the privations and the hardships of the
camp, nor her government has any intention to
ignore the Confederacy nor open negotiations as
a separate State.'

They repudiate his doctrine and him, and
announce for Gov. Brown a position diametri-
cally the opposite. But does this still the clamor
of Mr. Holden? Not at all. He cries so much
the more—"ever yours—truly yours—iden-
tically yours—oh! take me, I implore thee,"
and all other like and similar assurances and
entreaties. But it won't do. The differences
we have again and again repented. Gov.
Brown and Mr. Holden are no more alike,
politically, than an oyster and an alligator.

Gov. Brown and Mr. Stephens, despite their
follies, seek no separate action for Georgia to
cut her loose from her sisters; while Mr. Holden
has explicitly advocated the separate action of
North Carolina.

Mr. Stephens and Gov. Brown have no in-
tention to "ignore the Confederacy";—Mr.
Holden has explicitly "IGNORANT" it; declaring
the right of North Carolina to "treat by Con-
vention." And he has done more: he has as-
serted the right and advocated the propriety of
"withdrawing or modifying the power of the
Confederacy, in the matter of negotiations; so
as to allow a State to demand terms for herself:
and but for the last Congress, Mr. Holden
would have to-day been in full blast. His per-
nicious purpose would not have been stayed by
the terrible events now about to transpire; but
even now, in the very crisis of our destiny, he
would have been blatant for his Convention, and
the State would have been in the throes of a
fierce and furious agitation.

By the action of Congress, Mr. Holden would
have been by this time politically dead and
buried out of sight, but for Gov. Brown and
Mr. Stephens, who galvanized him. And they
will never be able to shake off association
with Mr. Holden, however they may desire it.
Like Eugene Sue's characters in the *Mysteries
of Paris*—They three are partners."

Death of Wilson W. Whitaker, Esq.—
We regret to learn that this gentleman died
at his residence near this city, on the night of
the 24th inst. Mr. Whitaker was an enter-
prising, public spirited man, and has filled
many important public trusts with fidelity,
and credit to himself. As a legislator, magis-
trate, citizen, he was faithful, exemplary and
useful. In his private relations, he was an
affectionate husband and father, and a kind
neighbor. Mr. Whitaker leaves an interesting
family and numerous friends and relatives
to deplore his loss.

The funeral services over his remains will
take place at the late residence of Mr. Whitaker,
to-day, at 10 o'clock.

The Contrast.

SPRING CAMPAIGN. SPRING CAMPAIGN.
Cheering on Side. Cheering to the Yankees.
The failure of Sherman. The Message of Gov.
The victory of Olmsted. Brown.
The victory of Okalona. The speech of Mr. Ste-
phen. The failure at Charleston. phens.
The capture of Paducah. The "setting up" of Mr.
Pillow. Holden.
The capture of Plymouth. The defeat of Banks.

This is the account balanced up to this date
of the Spring Campaign; and a clear profit
on our side.

An officer but recently returned from Georgia
reports the sentiment of the people there
as greatly outraged by the recent utterances
of Messrs. Brown and Stephens. Other
sources of information concur to the same effect.
The press of Georgia, so far as our ex-
changes are concerned, very generally ex-
press the same assurances. The principal ex-
ception is a paper in Augusta—the *Chronicle*,
conducted by a Yankee Yankee principles.

The General Synod of the Evangelical
Lutheran Church, Confederate States, will
hold its second annual Convention at Orange
Church, Rockville, Rowan county, N. C., on
Thursday, May 12, 1864, before the third
Sunday in May.

The *Goldsboro Journal* of yesterday, says
twenty-two hundred of the white Yankee pris-
oners captured by Gen. Hoke, at Plymouth,
will pass through this place to-day en route
for their Confederate lodgings at Americus,
Ga., at 11 o'clock, A. M. The opening
sermon will be preached by the Rev. James A.
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tide, no wilful fault will be at our door.—
And now the clear duty of our people is to

Shreveport Victory Confirmed.

A Surgeon who arrived at Rome, Ga., on
18th, from Jackson, West Tennessee, Geo.
Forrest's Headquarters, says that the day before
he left, full particulars had been received
at Jackson, through the Memphis *Bulletin*, of
the recent Yankee defeat near Shreveport,
and that they admit a loss of from twelve to
fifteen thousand men. This, he states, may
be relied on, because the Memphis *Yankee*
Bulletin is particularly careful not to over-estimate
the number of the

same general reports. The same general reports
had, when he left him, between seven and
eight thousand men, and that forces were rapidly
organizing through that part of Tennessee
to join him. He made a speech to the
citizens of Trenton, in which he assured them
that he would now hold that section of the
State, unless a very large infantry force should
be sent against him. The greatest enthusiasm
prevails among Forrest's men, and gladness
and joy swell the bosoms of all true men and
women in that section of the State.

Feasting the Brave.

A correspondent, "H. T. Co. F, 4th N. C.
Cavalry," gives us a glowing account (which we
have not room for in full) of a grand Festival
furnished the 4th N. C. Cavalry by the citizens
of Oxford on the 18th inst. This regiment was
about taking up its line of march for Virginia,
after a recruiting service, and the citizens took
occasion to thus compliment and encourage the
war-worn veterans of that command. The
table was filled with substantials and delicacies,
to which ample justice was done. After which
the young ladies of the Oxford Female College
furnished them with a rich musical entertain-
ment that sent the blood a-tenting with pat-
riotic ardor through every vein. Cupid was
about also, our correspondent says, and played
his *tricks* with hearts and darts.

Much gratitude is expressed—that day pro-
mised never to be forgotten, and the remembrance
that it is for these lovely fair ones they
fight, will add renewed courage to their hearts
and vigor to their arms, when they meet the
vile invader who comes to enslave and degrade them.

List of Wounded.

Through the kindness of Doctor Hunt,
(says the *Goldsboro Journal*,) we are enabled
to lay before our readers this morning a list
of forty of the wounded, who participated in
the late battle at Plymouth, and were received
in the General Hospital in this place, on the
22nd inst. We are informed by the Doctor
that they are all very slightly wounded and
are doing well.

Mobile, April 25.

Western dispatches confirm Banks' defeat on
the 14th and 15th at Grand Echore—losing
4,500 prisoners, with camp equipage. On the
18th, eleven boats, carrying the federal wounded,
passed Bonnet Carre. Banks is at Fort
De Russy, calling for reinforcements. Taylor
followed Banks from Mansfield. Reinforce-
ments are going from New Orleans and Baton
Rouge to Banks at Natchitoches—army de-
moralized. Taylor well up, pressing Yazoo
Valley clear of Yankees. A fire here de-
stroyed the *Yankee*.